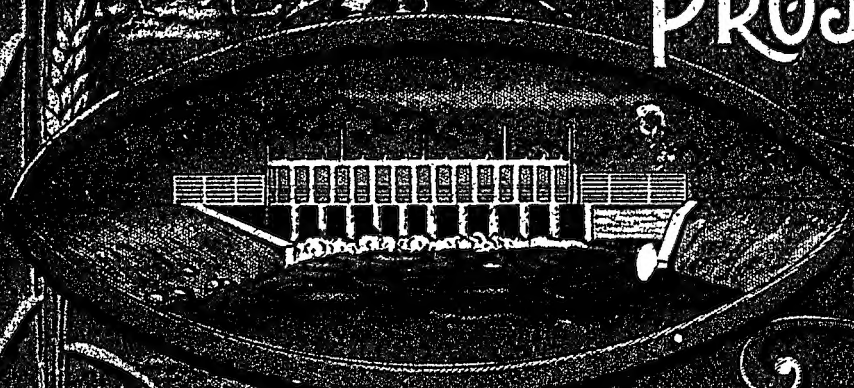


THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
IRRIGATION
PROJECT.



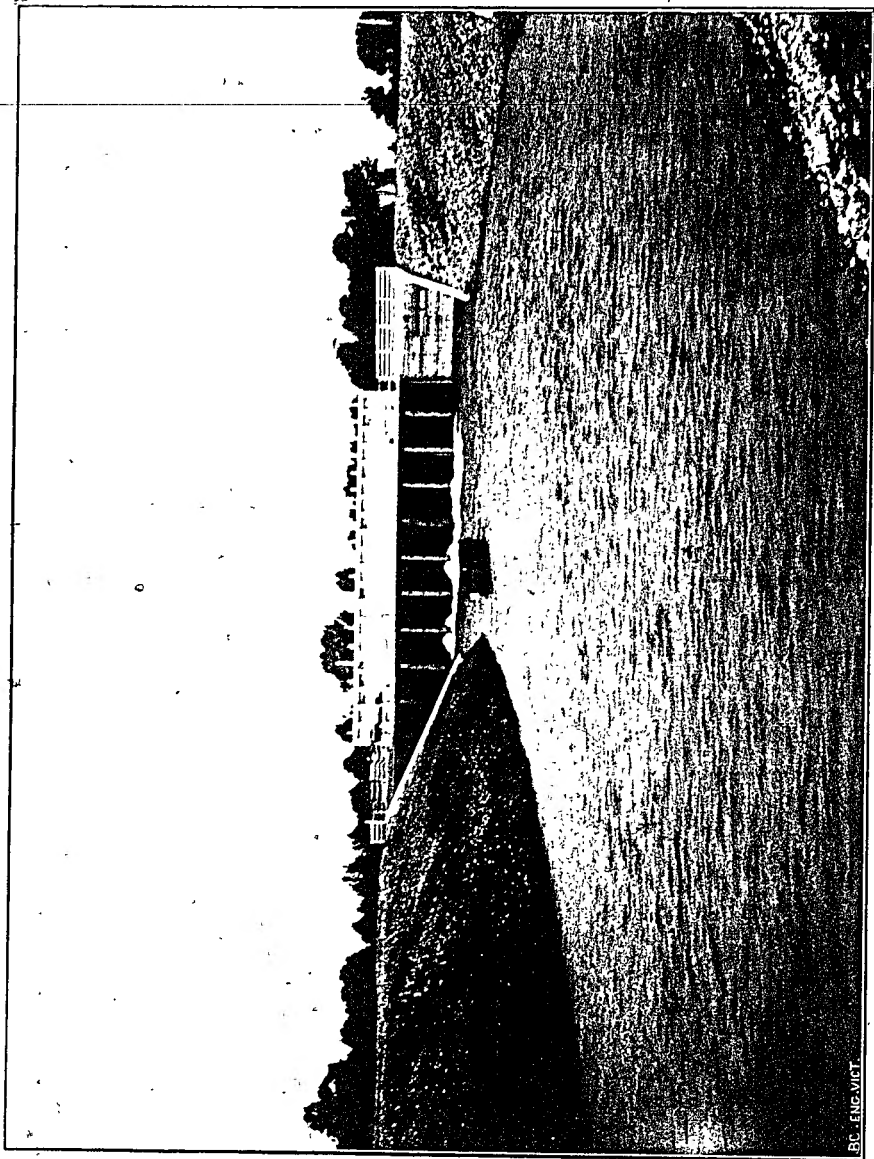
ALBERTA,
CANADA.





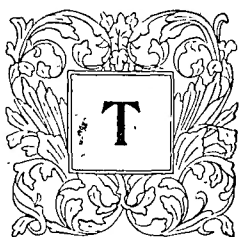
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THE FUTURE HOME OF THE MOST
CLOSELY SETTLED AND PROSPEROUS
MIXED FARMING, STOCK RAISING AND
DAIRYING COMMUNITY IN CANADA.



BC ENGINEER

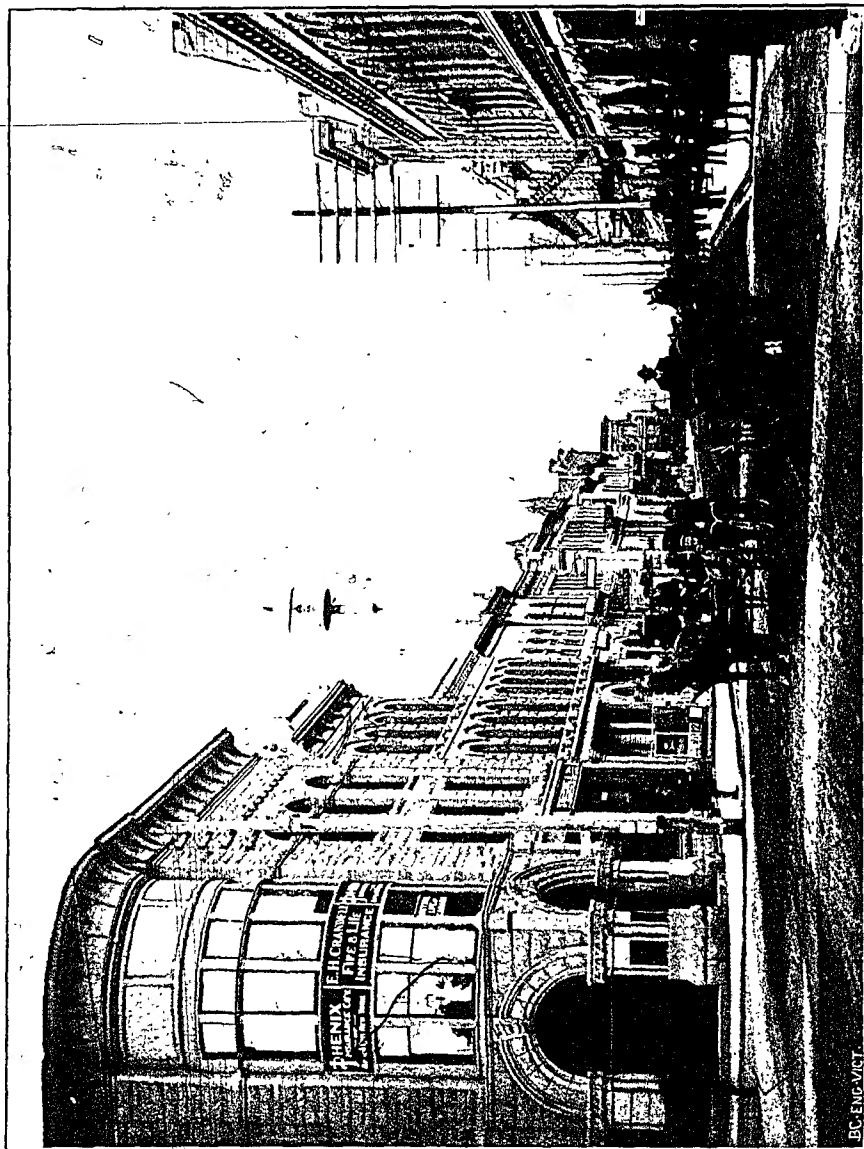
HEADGATES MAIN CANAL.



THIS handbook of information regarding the irrigation project of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Alberta, Canada, is issued to meet a large and growing demand on the part of intending settlers for details of this undertaking, which, in the area of land affected, ranks as the largest individual irrigation scheme on this continent.

In compiling these pages, an effort has been made to deal with the undertaking from a popular and practical standpoint, and to give, necessarily in condensed form, the facts of interest not only to the intending purchasers of an irrigated farm, but also to the public generally, and to those members of the Engineering profession who have shown such a marked interest in this project.

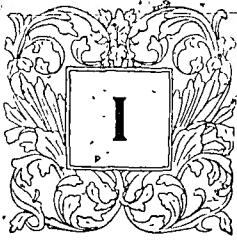
188471



MAIN BUSINESS STREET, CALGARY.

BC-ENG-VICT.

HISTORY



IRRIGATION as a means of assisting agriculture by the artificial application of water to growing crops is as old as civilization, but the adoption of this principle in Southern Alberta is a matter of comparatively recent years.

When the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was pushed across the great plains area of Canada in 1882-83, scattered settlement followed close upon its heels, and by the time the railway line had reached the Rocky Mountains, some of these settlements had been established in what is now the Southern portion of the Province of Alberta.

For some years stock raising was the chief occupation of the residents of these settlements, the country having been found specially adapted to the outdoor grazing of cattle, horses and sheep, but by degrees small amounts of cultivation were undertaken, especially along the valleys and on the bottom lands, and the fact proved that the country, during seasons of sufficient rainfall, was well adapted to the growth of grain, fodder and root crops.

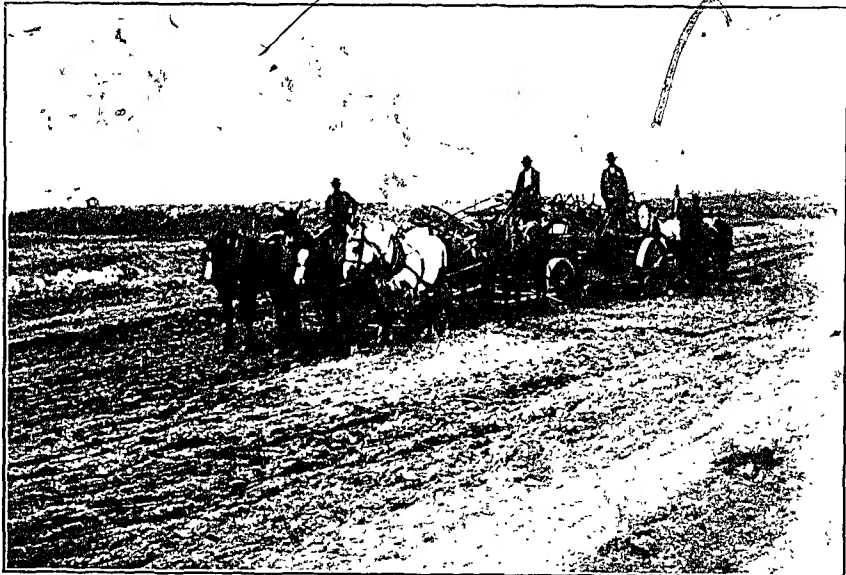
A series of dry years, commencing in 1893, however, turned the attention of settlers to the possibility of aiding the growth of their crops by irrigation, and such marked success followed their efforts where ditches were constructed to irrigate small areas in the valleys, that general attention was directed to this method of extending settlement and insuring crop production.

The matter was then taken up by the Government, a well considered and comprehensive law relating to the use of water for irrigation was passed, and a system of general surveys undertaken to determine the source and volume of the water supply

available for irrigation; and the location of areas where such water could be used to the best advantage.

These surveys developed the fact that two extensive areas afforded special advantages for irrigation, one situated in the Lethbridge District which could be supplied with water from the St. Mary's River, and the second a large block of land lying East of Calgary which could be supplied with water from the Bow River. Preliminary surveys for the canals to supply water to these areas were completed and the first mentioned scheme was taken up and carried to completion by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company. The second scheme is that now embraced in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's project which is dealt with in these pages.

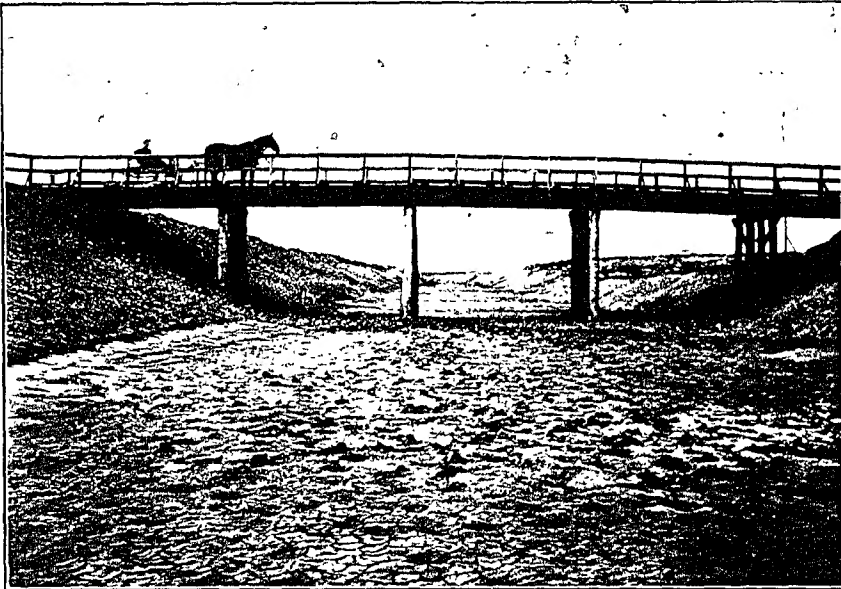
The construction of many smaller ditches as individual schemes, or corporate undertakings, were also put in hand with



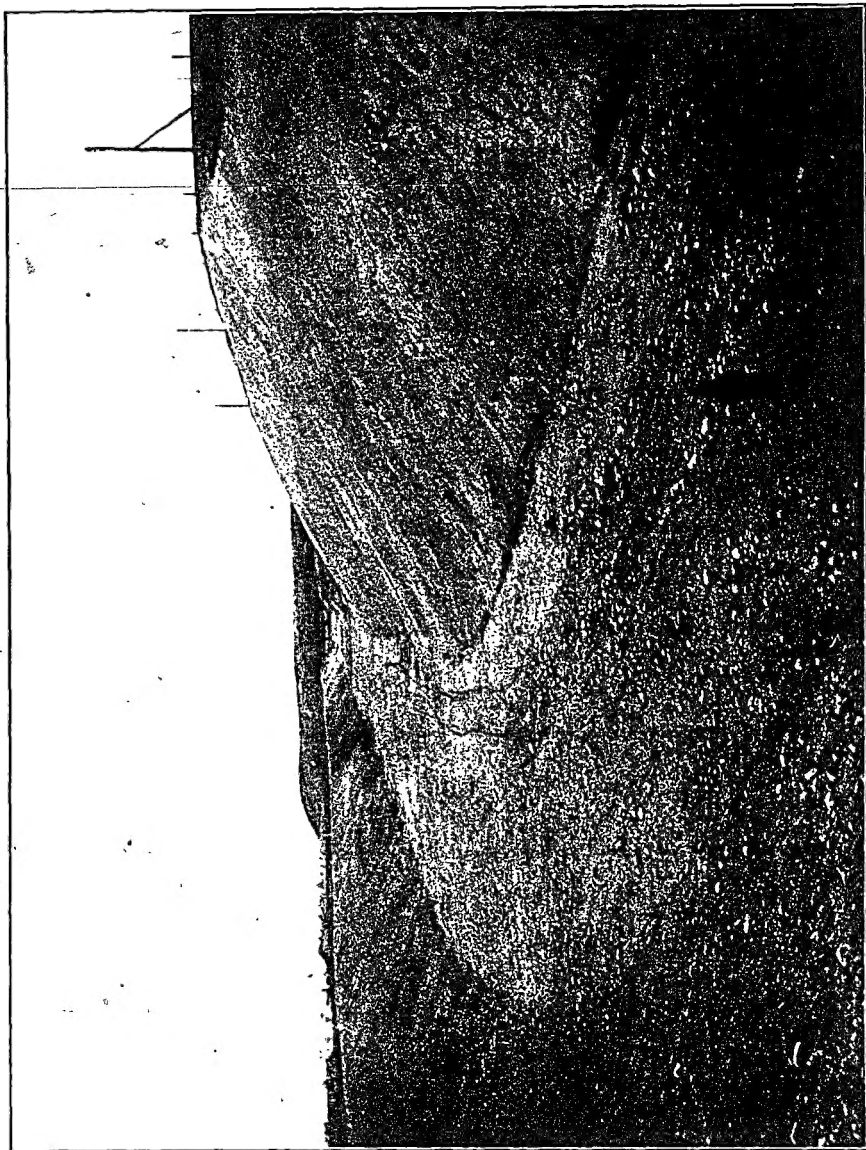
ELEVATING GRADES OPENING UP MAIN CANAL ON PRAIRIE.

the result that to-day there are in Southern Alberta four hundred and eighty miles of canals and ditches capable of irrigating 625,000 acres.

The necessity for irrigation received somewhat of a setback owing to the unusually wet seasons experienced during the years 1898-1902, but the fact that crop production could be increased and ensured during any year by irrigation in the larger part of the semi-arid region has been proved by those who have dealt with the matter intelligently, and it is now recognized that while irrigation is not a necessity in the same sense that it is in the arid States to the south of the International Boundary, it is an insurance on a crop in Southern Alberta justified by the cheap rate at which both land and water can be obtained.

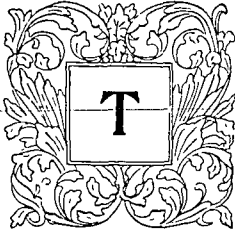


STANDARD HIGHWAY BRIDGE.



DEEP CUT NO. 2, MAIN CANAL.

AREA EMBRACED IN THE IRRIGATION PROJECT.



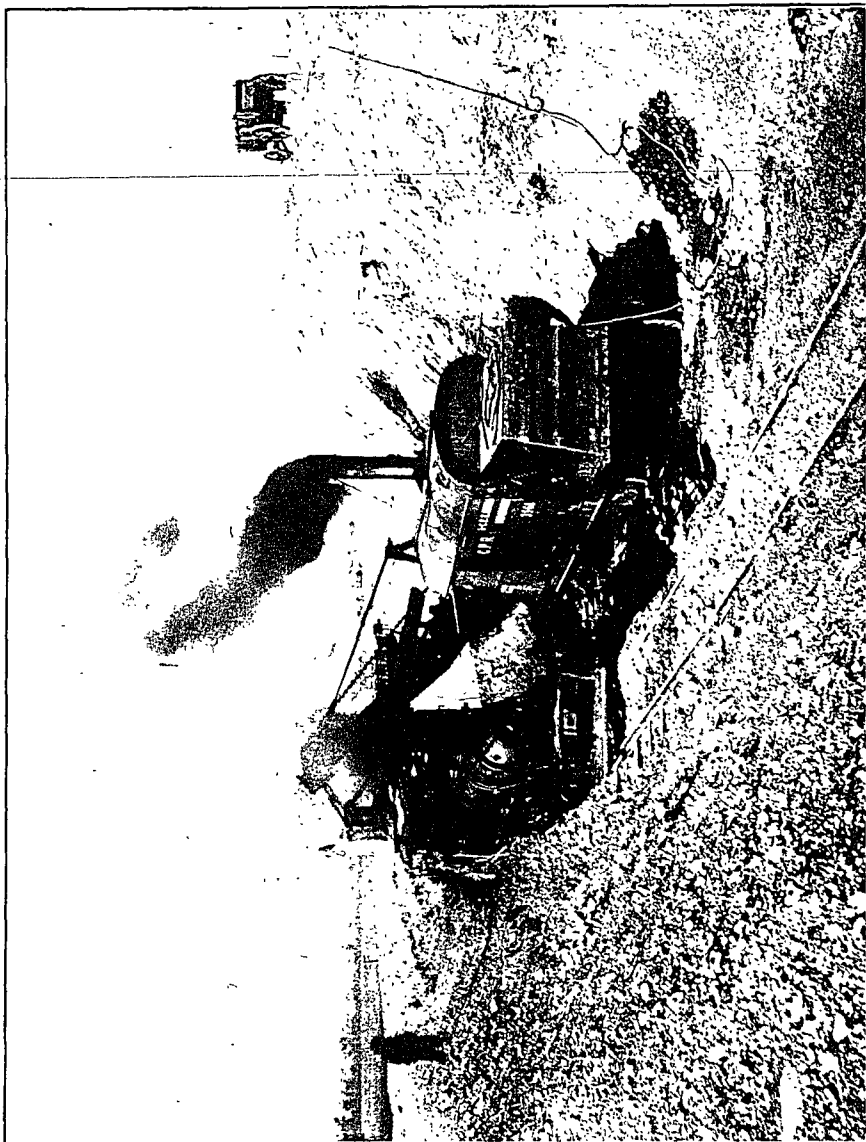
THE area included in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation project comprises a block of three million acres situated East of Calgary along the main line of the Company's railway. The block is bounded on the West by the Fifth Meridian, on the South by the Bow River, on the East by the line between Ranges 10 and 11 West of the Fourth Meridian, and on the North by the Red Deer River and the North boundary of Township 28.

The block has an average length east and west of about 150 miles and an average width north and south of 40 miles, its location and area being more clearly indicated on the map in this handbook.

Within the block the Company owns all the land except some areas which had been granted as homesteads prior to 1903. For convenience in dealing with it, the block has been divided into Eastern, Western and Central Sections, as indicated on the map referred to, each section containing about one million acres.

The block is an open prairie plateau with a general elevation near its western boundary of 3,400 feet above sea level, and slopes rapidly to the East until an elevation of 2,300 feet is reached at the Eastern boundary. The surface throughout is more or less rolling until the Eastern Section is reached where large areas of almost level plains are found.

The soil throughout the whole block is first-class, with heavy black loam or a clay subsoil in the Western portion and a lighter sandy loam with good subsoil in the more easterly parts. The whole block produces a most luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, and the natural grazing is such as to provide pasture for horses, cattle and sheep throughout the whole year.



STEAM SHOVEL AND TRAIN DIGGING DEEP CUT NO. 2.

CLIMATE.



HAT is the climate like? Is a question which intending settlers in the irrigation block are sure to ask, and his anxiety on this point is natural. First, because he should satisfy himself that the climate is one in which he and his family can live in health and comfort, and second, because the climate will have much to do with the success or failure of his agricultural operations.

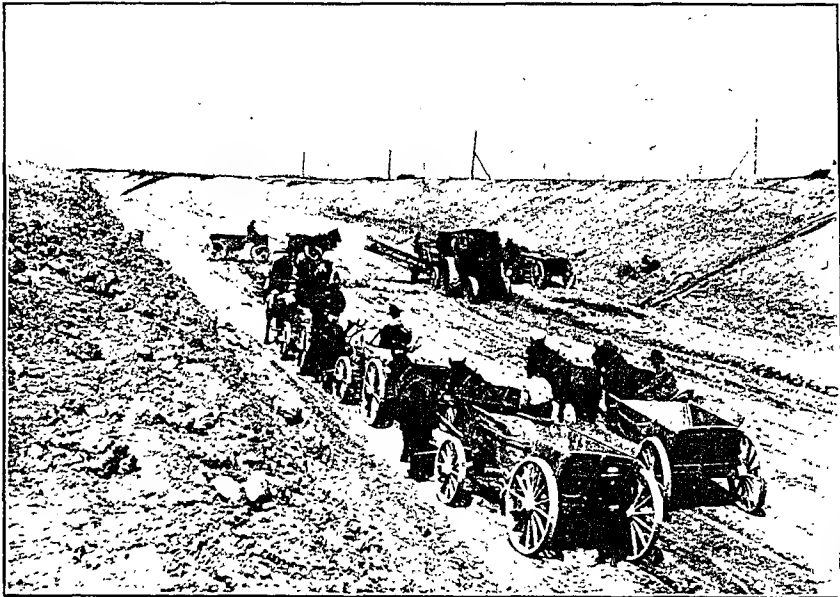
In answering this question the statement can be safely made that Southern Alberta is favored with one of the most healthy and comfortable climates to live in on this continent. Its elevation varying from 1,400 to 3,400 feet above sea level, combined with its clear dry atmosphere, the almost continual sunshine, the total absence of malaria of any kind, its mild winters and cool nights during the summer all tend to produce a pleasant and healthy climate. The portion of the Province referred to has attained a continental reputation as a Sanatorium for pulmonary or bronchial troubles, and many persons can be referred to who moved to Alberta in weak health who are now strong and vigorous.

The winter in Southern Alberta is a season of bright sunny days broken by short intervals of cold weather and long spells when the western chinook winds bring almost summer temperatures. The snow fall is so light that as a rule wagons are used throughout the year and the snow disappears entirely as a rule two or three times during the winter under the influence of the warm chinook. During February and the early part of March brief periods of cold weather are usually experienced, but from one month to six weeks of winter is as a rule the limit.

Stock consisting of horses, cattle and sheep graze at large throughout the whole winter, and the fact that the beef which has attained such a high reputation as "Alberta Beef" has been and is killed directly from the range in winter is a proof of the mildness of the winter climate.

The summer season is characterized by hot days of almost continual sunshine with cool nights and a never failing breeze and the warm golden days of autumn, often lasting well into December, are the glory of the year.

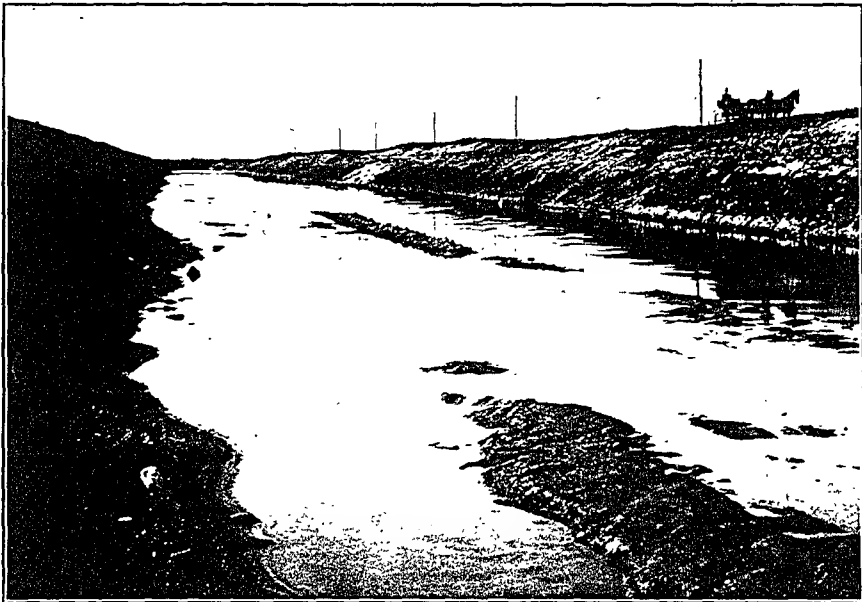
The marked characteristic of the climate of Southern Alberta is the "Chinook" wind, which is a warm, dry wind, blowing across the plains from the Rocky Mountains which bound the Province on the West. This wind has the power of melting and drying up the snow in winter seasons with amazing celerity, and



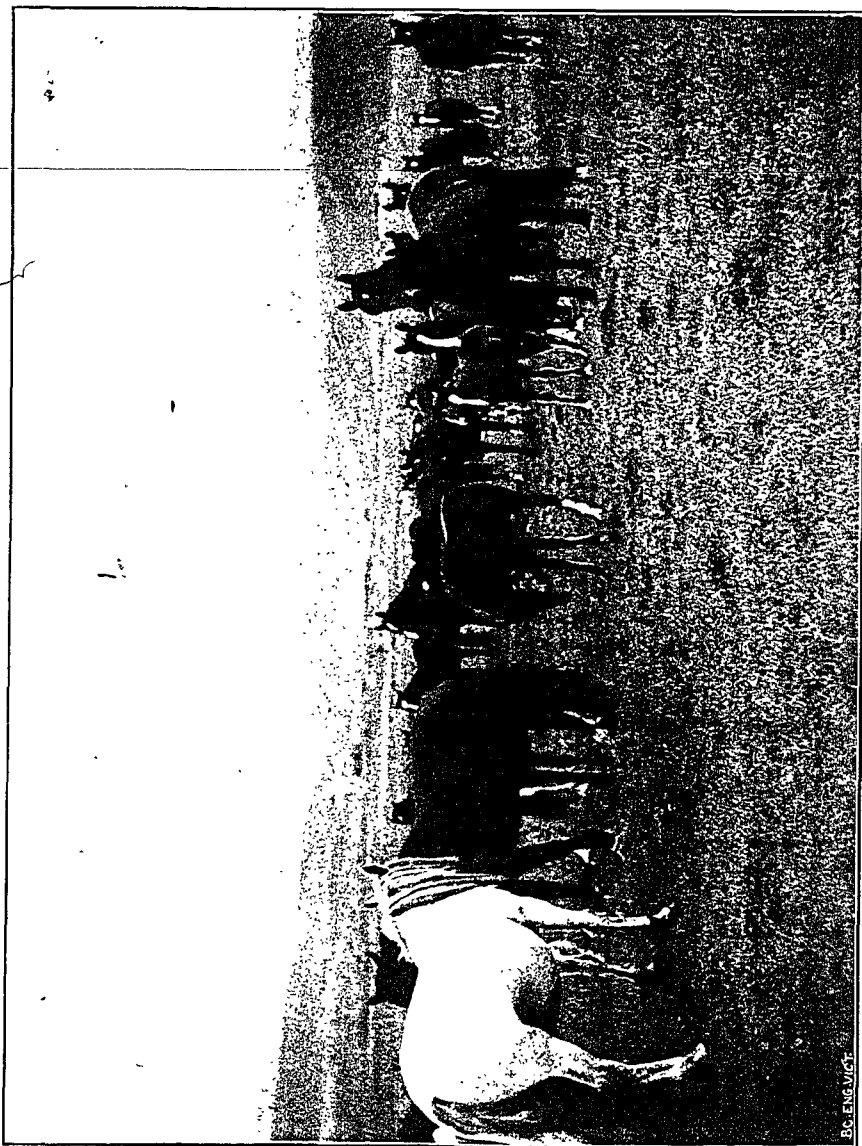
ELEVATING GRADES OPERATED BY STEAM.

to its influence may be ascribed the fact that Southern Alberta has many times celebrated mid-winter holidays with cricket, baseball and other outdoor sports, and that winter is one of the most enjoyable seasons of the year.

Statistics and figures do not always convey to the average reader a clear idea of what is represented but the two short sub-joined tables, compiled from Government Meteorological records, illustrate in a graphic form the character of Southern Alberta climate.



MAIN CANAL, FIVE MILES FROM HEADGATE.



EC. ENGELST

HAPPY ON THE RANGE.

STATEMENT OF MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE AT CALGARY, ALBERTA.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean Annual
1898..	40.1	14.8	19.3	37.8	51.4	55.6	62.9	62.7	51.2	36.0	21.7	44.9	41.5
1899..	19.6	1.9	7.6	33.6	43.7	52.8	60.0	53.5	36.4	36.8	36.8	19.5	35.0
1900..	21.9	10.5	27.5	43.5	51.4	57.0	58.0	54.5	46.7	38.2	20.7	27.0	38.1
1901..	15.8	15.4	30.0	38.3	52.0	49.3	58.7	59.0	44.2	47.8	28.5	26.0	38.8
1902..	19.6	15.2	25.3	39.8	47.8	49.1	59.0	57.2	48.8	44.4	27.8	11.9	36.7
1903..	20.5	21.5	14.0	37.5	45.5	57.1	56.7	55.4	46.0	45.2	22.8	25.9	37.3
1904..	18.1	1.8	13.3	42.8	47.1	53.7	60.5	55.7	50.5	43.4	35.2	20.5	33.3
1905..	9.6	15.1	35.2	39.1	47.5	52.5	60.8	59.7	50.7	37.3	33.2	22.2	38.6
Mean.	20.7	11.6	21.5	39.1	48.3	53.4	59.6	57.1	50.0	41.1	27.6	25.1	37.4

STATEMENT OF MEAN AND TOTAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL AT CALGARY, ALBERTA.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1898..	0.00	.90	1.57	.45	2.02	3.77	3.83	2.40	.74	.16	.30	.65	16.79
1899..	0.00	0.00	.97	.10	5.46	3.22	2.08	9.40	.99	.44	.26	.17	23.01
1900..	0.00	.02	.30	.47	1.32	3.56	2.00	1.29	4.30	.39	1.60	0.00	15.45
1901..	0.40	1.15	.95	.90	1.55	7.04	3.94	.51	3.15	.12	.40	1.20	21.31
1902..	0.40	.60	.62	.60	8.90	9.82	5.06	6.23	1.22	.61	1.00	.60	15.66
1903..	0.00	.50	.88	.29	3.97	2.07	4.09	7.62	1.80	0.00	.60	.16	21.98
1904..	.16	.10	.80	.14	1.56	1.86	4.74	2.75	.38	1.35	.12	.20	11.16
1905..	1.04	.30	.65	.60	1.68	8.51	.91	.56	.35	.31	1.20	0.00	16.11
Mean	.25	.45	.84	.44	3.31	4.98	2.96	3.85	1.64	.43	.69	.37	20.21



MAIN CANAL, TWO MILES FROM HEADGATE.

BO. ENCEVICTE

For the purpose of making a comparison with the climate of countries noted for their healthfulness and favorable conditions from an agricultural standpoint, the following tables, taken from United States Signal Service Reports, are given:

	Mean Annual Temperature.
Colorado	44.80
Montana	42.40
Nevada	50.32
Utah	50.10

Mean annual rainfall in certain States of the United States:

	Mean Annual Rainfall.
California	22.50 inches
Montana	12.61 "
Nevada	10.64 "
Utah	10.32 "

The table of rainfall given above proves that Southern Alberta is only a semi-arid country and that during certain years there is sufficient moisture to mature crops without the aid of irrigation, but in every year the farmer who has water available to give his crop "a drink" when it needs it most, is the farmer who in the long run is going to be most successful, and to provide that "insurance" on crop production is why this irrigation undertaking has been put in hand to supply the insurance at a cost commensurate with existing climatic conditions.



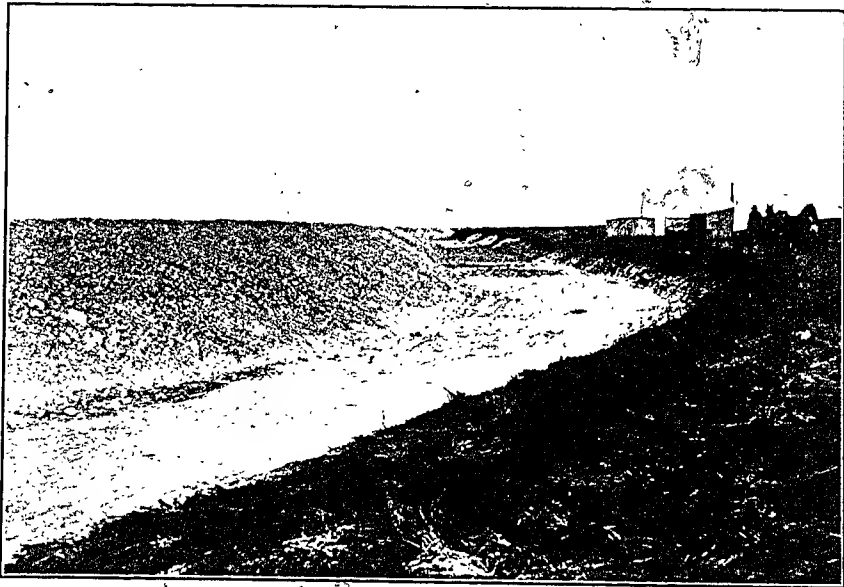
CROPS AND MARKETS.



HAT crops can be raised in this irrigation block? and what are the markets for such crop? Are questions the satisfactory answering of which must have an important bearing upon the future success of this undertaking.

Fortunately these questions can be answered satisfactorily from results attained by actual experience.

First is the never failing crop of stock consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that Southern Alberta produces in a manner which cannot be excelled on this continent. Stock of all kinds graze at large throughout the entire year, and the mild winters, cool nights of the summer, absence of flies or pests of



A SECONDARY CANAL, 30 MILES FROM HEADGATE MAIN CANAL.

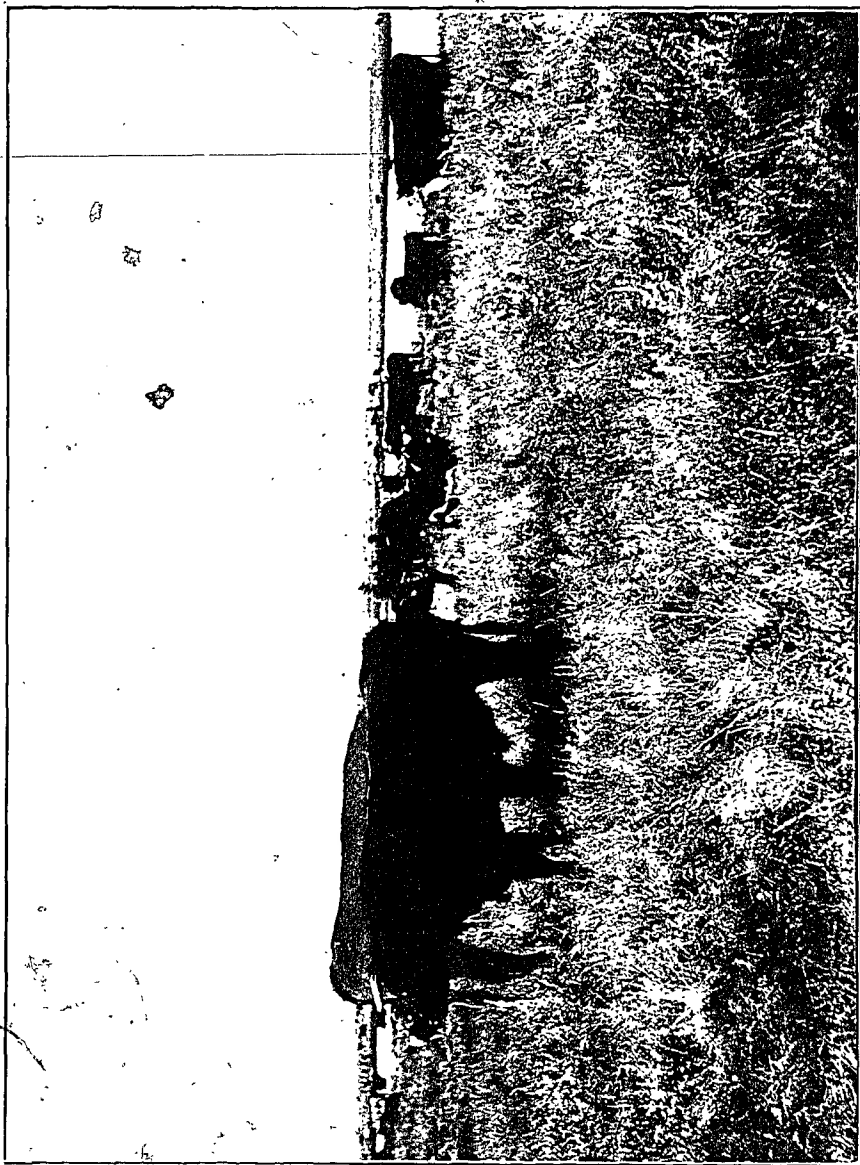
any kind, combined with the pure water of mountain fed streams combine to make the ideal stock and dairying country.

Then the agriculturist comes to the front and produces crops of wheat (spring and winter varieties), oats, barley, rye, flax, and of fodder crops, timothy, alfalfa and bromus, and of vegetables all the standard varieties, including sugar beets, which are an unusually good crop both in purity and saccharine quality. Small fruits also do well and in time the hardier varieties of apples will be produced.

The horses raised in Alberta are first-class in every respect. The hackney carriage horse which took first prize at the Montreal and New York Horse Fairs was foaled and raised near Calgary, and heavy draught horses are shipped from this district all over the West.



ELLVATING GRADES WORKING ON MAIN CANAL



IS IT ANY WONDER ALBERTA BEEF IS FAMOUS?

Beef and dairy cattle do splendidly and the class of cattle and their appearance throughout the whole Province are matters of favorable comment by all new comers.

Sheep and hogs can be raised most satisfactorily and their production affords first-class opportunity for making money.

The winter wheat grown in Southern Alberta was awarded the first prize and gold medal at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, 1905, in competition with wheat of that variety grown in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Spring wheat, oats and barley of first-class quality are produced every year.

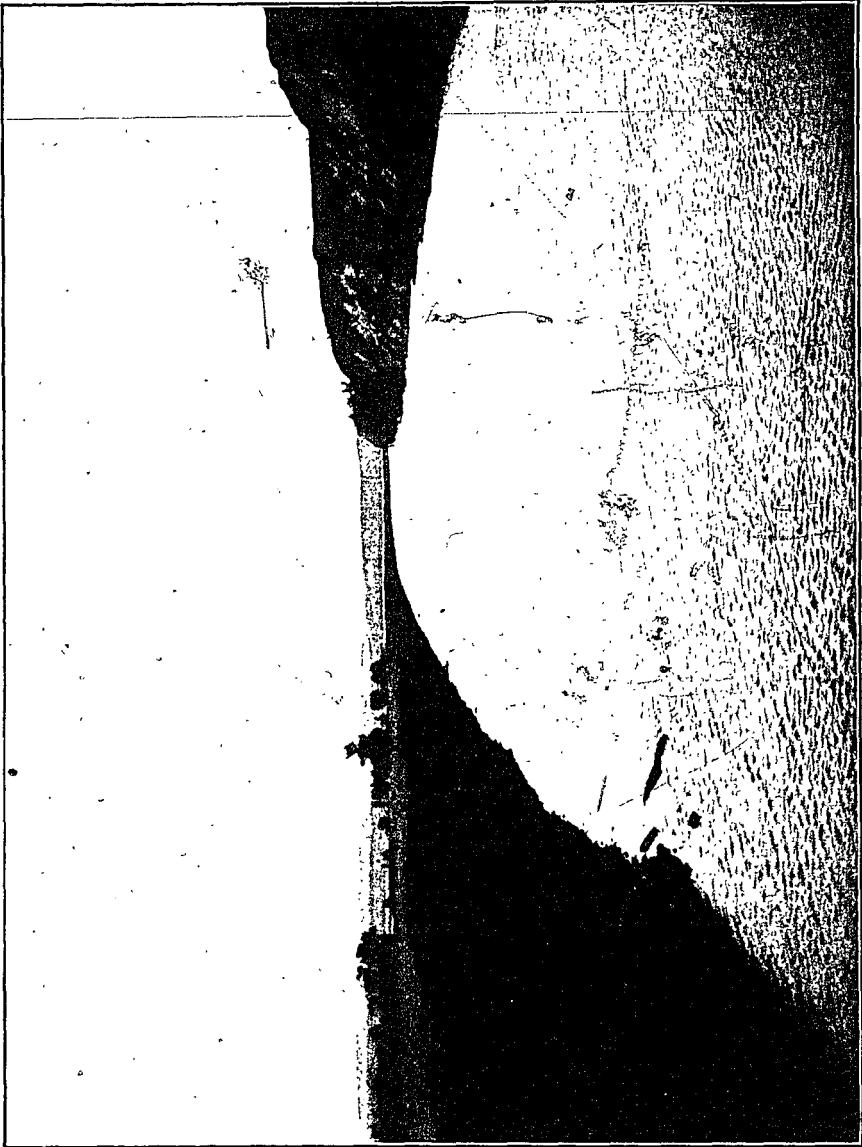
THE FODDER CROPS—Timothy, alfalfa, bromus and all fodder grasses do well and yield heavy returns.

Vegetables seem to thrive to perfection in this district, due largely to the long daylight and almost constant sunshine during the growing season. One of the vegetable crops that is rapidly becoming popular is the sugar beet, which is produced in abundance and of an exceptionally high quality as will be noted from the fact that the average of purity and saccharine quality of the sugar beets raised in Alberta is: purity 80%; and saccharine 16% respectively.

The following statement from the Government Crop Bulletin for 1905 will be of interest as showing the average yield of grain in the Calgary district.

Wheat (Spring)	33.92 bu. per acre.
Wheat (Winter)	32.18 " " "
Oats	43.41 " " "
Barley	32.01 " " "
Flax	28.64 " " "

The foregoing statements are not the guess of any person as to what can be done in stock raising or crop production, but are based upon many years actual results and may be relied upon.



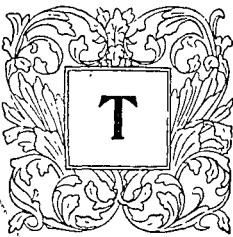
LOOKING UP MAIN CANAL FROM SPILLWAY NO. 1.

MARKETS.

Southern Alberta is singularly favored in the matter of markets for its produce situated as it is along side the great mining and lumbering districts of her sister Province of British Columbia, and having the shortest and most direct outlet to the great markets of Yukon, Alaska and the Orient by the port of Vancouver. A steady and never failing market already exists for its general produce and prime beef for many years has gone eastward across the continent to the markets of Great Britain.

The business metropolis of the Province (the City of Calgary—population 15,000) is situated adjoining the Western boundary of the irrigation block, and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intersects the block almost midway from East to West affording means of transporting all produce to market centres.

THE LAW IN CANADA RELATING TO USE OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION.



O the owner of an irrigated farm, the questions of the title to the water to irrigate his crops, and certainty of its never failing supply, are of as much importance as the title to his land.

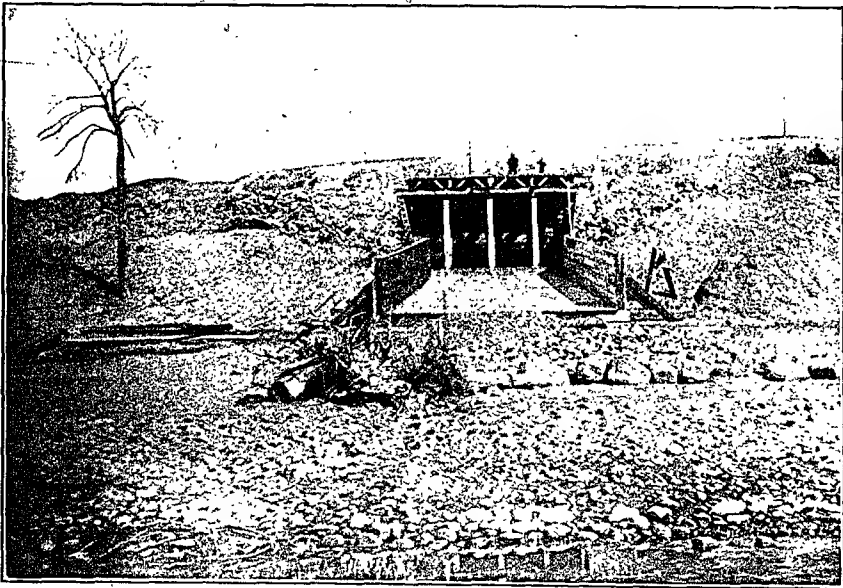
In many states thousands of acres have been sold for irrigation that have never been supplied with a drop of water and the only recourse of the purchaser was a long and expensive law suit. In fact, he bought a law suit instead of an irrigated farm.

It is claimed by competent authorities that as much money has been spent in many parts of the United States on litigation

regarding water titles as has been expended on irrigation development.

In the United States a different law regarding the use of water is found in almost every state where irrigation is used to produce crops, and, with the possible exceptions of Wyoming and Nebraska, none of these laws provide for that care in the appropriation and use of water necessary to provide permanency of title and immunity from vexatious lawsuits.

In Canada the law relating to the use of water for irrigation has been framed to prevent the disputes and losses experienced by irrigators south of the International Boundary, and this law has been declared by resolution of the "American Irrigation Congress" to be far in advance of any similar laws in the United States, and the Irrigation Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued a special Bulletin calling attention

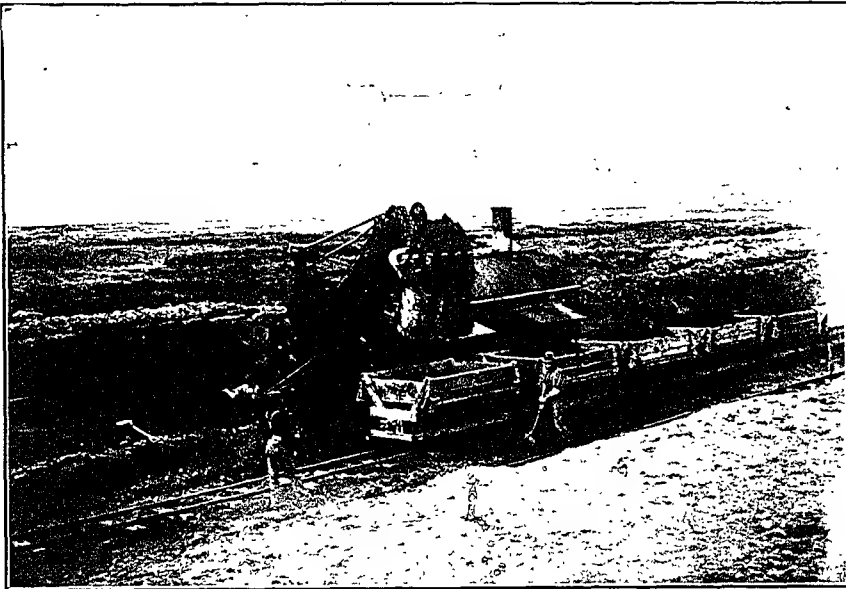


SPILLWAY (SAFETY VALVE) MAIN CANAL.

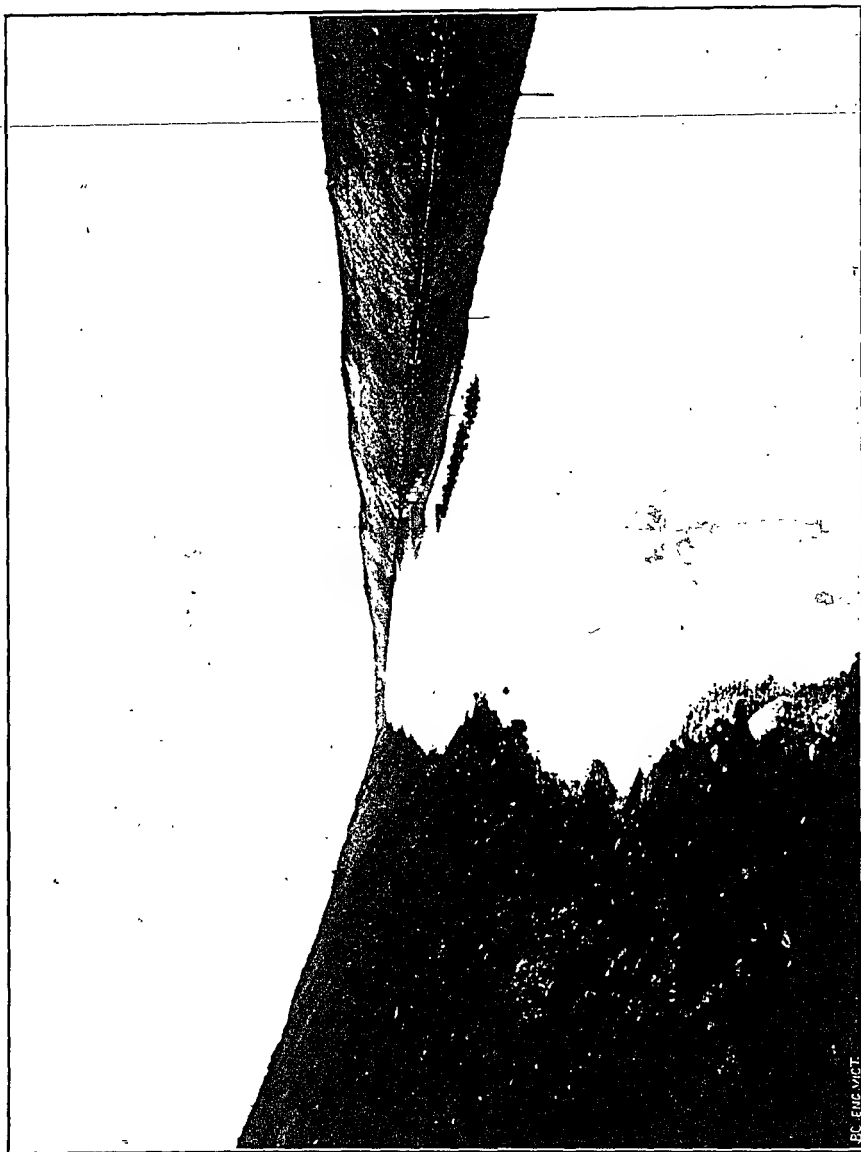
to the good features of the Canadian law and setting it up as a pattern which should be adopted by States within which irrigation is practiced.

The Canadian law is based upon the following broad principles:—

- (a) That all water is the property of the Crown and can only be acquired for irrigation by making proper application to the Government and obtaining authority to divert it, and that any person diverting it without first obtaining such authority shall be subject to heavy penalty.
- (b) That applicants for the right to construct irrigation works must complete them within a stated time and to the satisfaction of inspecting government engineers,



STEAM SHOVEL OPENING UP MAIN CANAL 10 MILES FROM HEADGATE.



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MAIN CANAL, SEVEN MILES FROM HEADGATE.

and must use the water for irrigation and sell the same at rates approved by the government.

- (c) That no stream can be burdened with more records (permits) for water than there is water to supply, this being prevented by refusal of the government to grant any further records after the debit side of the ledger account opened by them for each stream shows that the credit of water supply, as indicated by yearly government gaugings, has been exhausted by records granted.
- (d) That the duty of water, or the amount to be supplied for any given area (at present one cubic foot per second for each 150 acres) and the irrigation season (May 1st to October 1st) during which such water must be supplied, shall be fixed by the government and not left to the whim of any irrigation company or person selling water for irrigation.
- (e) That all agreements for the supply of water for irrigation must be registered with the government so that they may have notice of the contracts entered into by irrigation companies.
- (f) That any disputes regarding the division or distribution of water are settled by the government officials without the necessity of any appeal to the courts or bill of costs to parties making the complaint.
- (g) That parties complying with the provisions of the law and being granted right to divert water obtain a patent direct from the Crown for the water, which they can carry in their pocket, if they wish, as prima facie evidence of their title, and that any attempt to interfere with such title is prevented by government officials without cost to owners of the water patent.



BC ENG VCT

"WHY SHOULD THEY NOT BE HAPPY?"

The best proof of the fairness and stability of the Canadian law relating to irrigation is the statement that although irrigation has been practiced for ten years, and to-day in Southern Alberta there are, including the Canadian Pacific Railway's project, eight hundred miles of canals and ditches carrying water for irrigation, there has not during that time been one lawsuit about water rights.

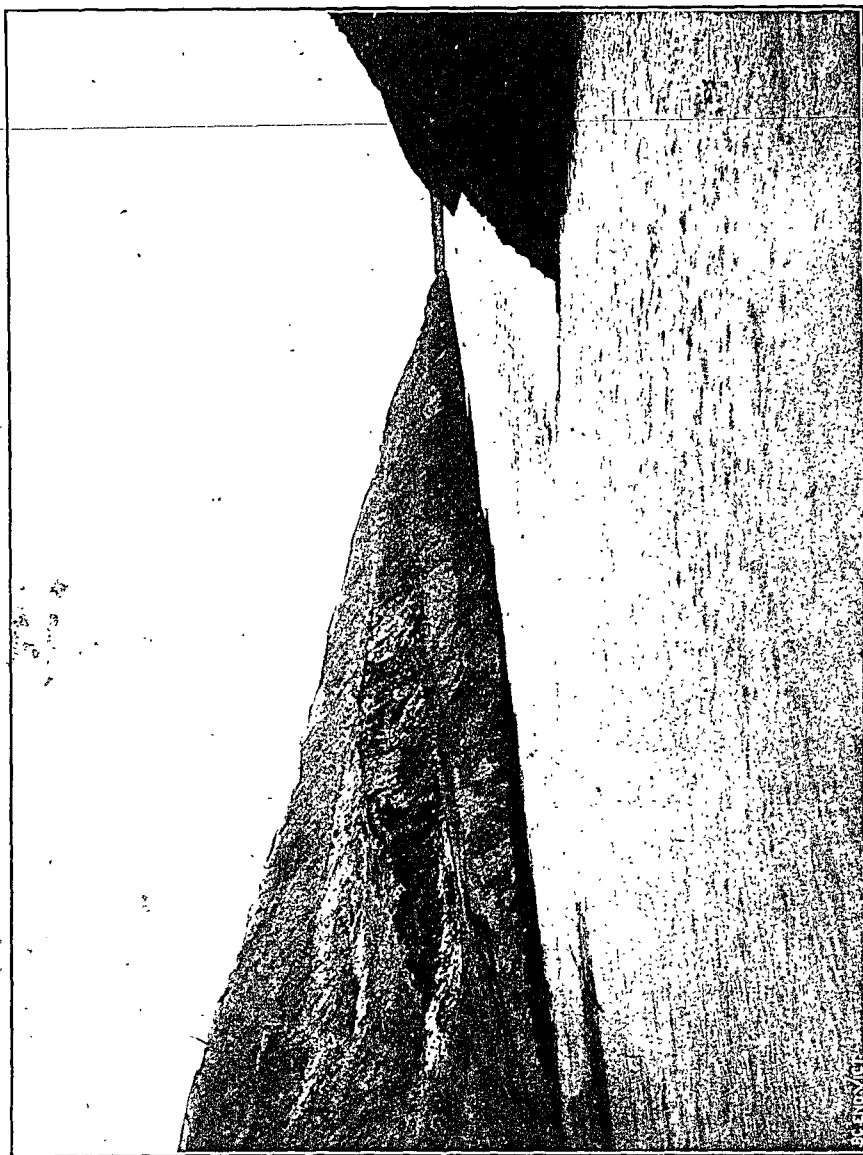
The canal constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has an absolute title under the Canadian law to two thousand cubic feet of water per second from the Bow River, and that river at the point of intake for the canal has never shown at its lowest stage, since government gaugings were commenced some years ago, a smaller flow than three thousand cubic feet per second. During the irrigation season the flow usually averages about six thousand cubic feet per second.

The source and volume of the supply are therefore assured, the title to the water is as good as the title to the land, and in addition the purchaser of an irrigated farm gets the guarantee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to supply him with water for all time.

This is the first time on the continent that water has been supplied for irrigation under such an absolute title and with such a guarantee as to its supply by the Company selling it, and purchasers of irrigated farms in this project need have no fear of encountering the disappointments as to water supply that have been experienced in many cases throughout the irrigated States.

DESCRIPTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

It has been previously explained that the area of three million acres included in the irrigation block, which is shown on the



DEEP CUT, MAIN CANAL, THREE MILES FROM HEADGATE.

accompanying map, has been divided into three sections, Eastern, Central and Western, containing about one million acres each.

The preliminary surveys so far completed indicate that about one-half the whole block or one million and a half acres can ultimately be irrigated, but the actual work of locating and constructing irrigation works is being dealt with in sections, the works for the Western section having been first undertaken, the intention being to deal with and develop that section from the standpoint of colonization before proceeding with the work in the Central and Eastern sections.

The following brief description of the irrigation works completed or in course of completion in the Western section will indicate the character and magnitude of the work.

The water for irrigation in this section is diverted from the Bow River at a point about two miles below the City of Calgary and from there is carried south and east through a main canal seventeen miles in length, which is sixty feet in width at the bottom, one hundred and twenty feet in width at the water line and carries water to a depth of ten feet.

This main canal delivers water to Reservoir No. 1, for which a natural depression or lake bed has been utilized, and by the erection of a dam creating a lake some three miles long and a half a mile wide in width at that point.

From Reservoir No. 1, the water is taken out in three secondary canals, A, B and C, and carried to the different sections of the Western district which are to be irrigated. These secondary canals are about thirty feet in width on the bottom at the Western ends and carry eight feet of water, and their combined length is one hundred and fifty miles.

From these secondary canals the water is again taken out and transported and distributed in each irrigation district

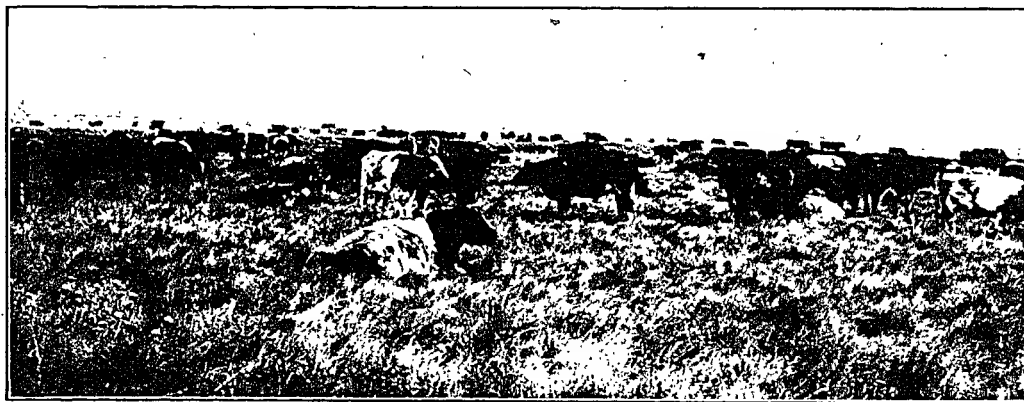
through distributing ditches, these comprising in the Western section a total mileage of about eight hundred miles.

In the Western section of the irrigation block, there will therefore be the following mileage of water ways :

Main Canal.....	17 miles
Secondary Canals A, B and C	150 "
Distributing Ditches	800 "
	<hr/>
	967 "

In addition there will be several hundred miles of the small distributing laterals constructed by the farmer for the distributing of the water over his land in the process of irrigating.

In carrying out the irrigation scheme in the Western section of the irrigation block, a departure has been made from the usual practice in large irrigation undertakings on this continent in the construction by the Company of the distributing ditches so as to deliver the water at each man's farm and only leave to him the construction of the small laterals to distribute the water over his irrigated land. The usual custom elsewhere is to bring the water in a secondary canal or a ditch to a point near



"ALBERTA BEEF."

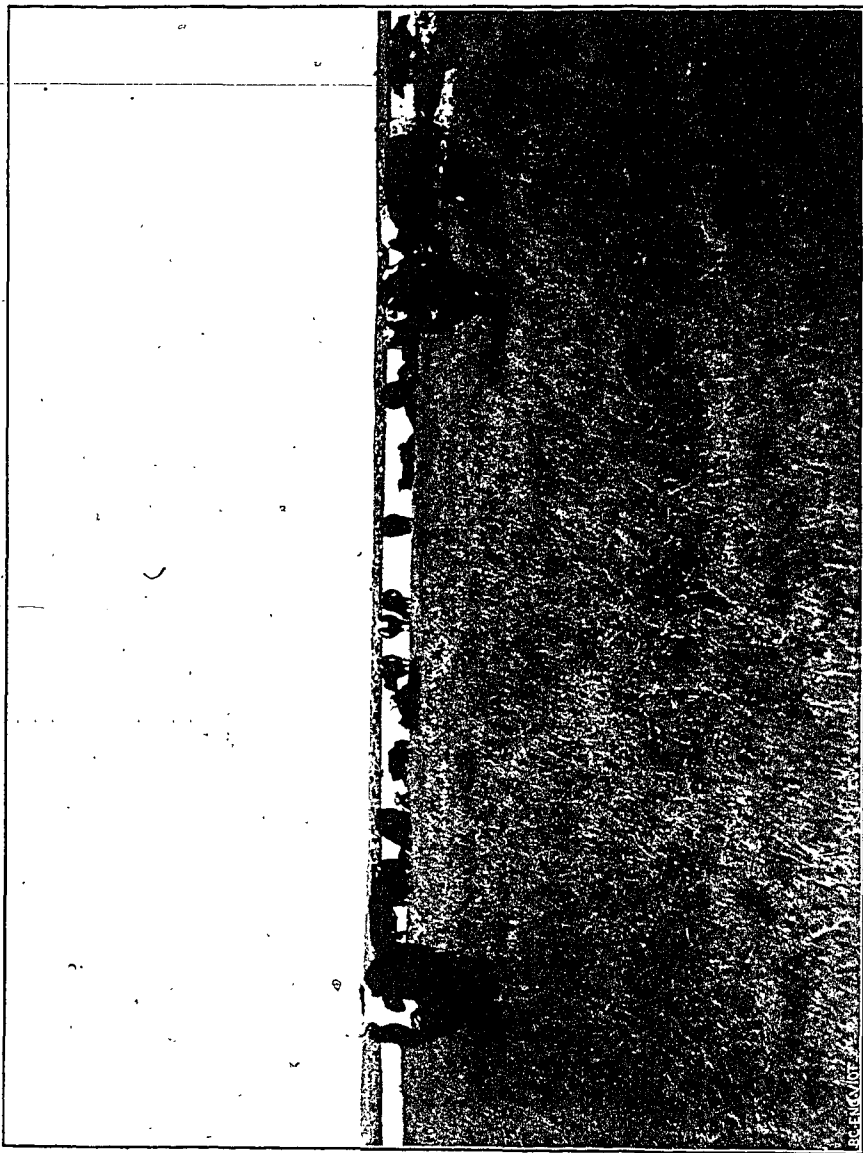
the area to be irrigated and then leave it to the purchasers of the land to join together and build and maintain the distributing ditches.

The departure made in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's project in building the distributing ditches as part of the canal undertaking will appeal to all intending purchasers of irrigated lands.

In locating and constructing the main and secondary canals and the distributing ditches, an unusual amount of care has been exercised so as to reduce the chance of break in the banks or delay in delivery of water to a minimum and the manner in which the work has been performed led to the following statement by Dr. Mead, Chief of Drainage and Irrigation Investigations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, the leading irrigation engineer authority on this continent: "The chief problem of the main canal was to build a waterway which would be free from leaks and all danger of breaks. The precautions which have been taken to insure this are greater than those usually observed, the specifications for stripping the surface soil and packing of embankments are so rigorous and are being lived up to in all the work I inspected and I have never seen more compact or uniformly solid banks than those being built."

The same care has been followed in the design and construction of the main headgates and all the other structures on the main and secondary canals and possible delays and mishaps in the delivery of water from washouts and weak structures has been overcome as far as it is possible to do so in the works connected with the Western section of the irrigation undertaking.

In the Western section about 350,000 acres of land will be irrigated from the canals completed or under construction. After this section is developed and colonized the work will be extended to the Central and Eastern sections, within which it is



"DO THEY LOOK HUNGRY?"

expected that about eleven hundred thousand acres can ultimately be irrigated.

The water for the irrigation of land in the Central and Eastern sections will be taken through a second main canal heading in the Bow River at or near the Horse Shoe bend on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, as shown on the accompanying map, and will then be distributed in the districts through a complete system of secondary canals.

The ultimate expenditure on this great undertaking is estimated at about \$5,000,000.00, and this expenditure, taken in conjunction with the area of land in the block which it is proposed to irrigate, justifies the title given this scheme, "America's Greatest Irrigation Project."

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Reference has already been made to the examination and report on this scheme made by Dr. Elwood Mead. The following extracts from his report will be interesting:

"The soil of the irrigable areas is fertile and well suited to the application of water. Taken in connection with the productiveness of the contiguous pasture land, it is certain that the cultivation of irrigated areas will be highly profitable and will insure the creation of a large and prosperous agricultural community. The water supply is ample, and the rights of the Company thereto are secure. The laws of Canada for the acquirement of water titles are equalled by few countries in the world in the specific character of the rights granted and the subsequent protection afforded appropriators. The filings in connection with the control of the land to be watered give the Company a security and a freedom in carrying out its plans which is altogether exceptional. In most sections of the United States and in a majority of other irrigated countries there has to be added to

the necessary expense of construction and maintenance, a large and continuous outlay for litigation and controversy over water rights. This enterprise has no reason to anticipate any such outlay."

"This certainty regarding water titles will be most appreciated by people who have had experience in irrigated agriculture, and it is to the irrigated sections of the United States that I believe you can look most confidently for colonists as I will explain farther on. I believe that this superiority of water titles and the ample water supply will do much to offset the limitations of your climate, the land and water values under this canal will reach in time the prices now being paid in Wyoming, Montana and Utah, in the United States, which range at present from \$25.00 to \$200.00 per acre.

"Nothing so inspires confidence on the part of an irrigator who understands what he is to undertake as seeing that nothing remains to be done but to raise the headgate. This is of special importance to your Company, because the most inviting field for securing immigrants is the older settled sections of Colorado,



"A TYPICAL GRAIN FIELD."

New Mexico, Utah and California, where the value of irrigation has been demonstrated. In all of these States irrigated land and water rights have reached a value which makes it a great inducement for those owning them to sell out and begin over again in a new country. Many of the farmers in Colorado have seen their water rights rise in value from \$10.00 to \$35.00 an acre, and the land from the Government price of \$1.25 an acre to from \$50.00 to \$200.00 an acre. Furthermore with this increase in land values there has gone on a constant expansion of the watered area and a more bitter struggle for control of the water supply. The absence of adequate laws for establishing water titles has given rise to irritating and costly litigation, and many of the farmers who are discouraged with this uncertainty and controversies will gladly embrace an opportunity to dispose of their present holdings and begin again where cheap and ample water supply promise peace and freedom from water right law suits. Many of these farmers have sons who wish to establish themselves as land owners. It is difficult for them to do this with prices now prevailing at home, but they have ample means to purchase a farm under the prices and conditions offered by your Company."

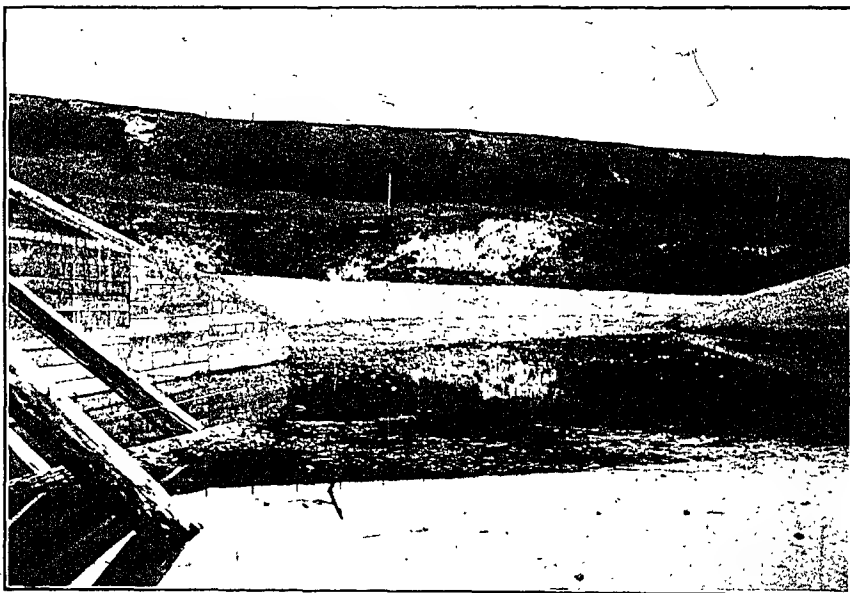
"Another reason for believing that a large number of settlers can be obtained in the irrigated portions of the United States is the fact that many of these irrigators are also stock raisers. In fact they have changed from stock raisers to farmers within recent years. They will appreciate more than settlers from the East the possibilities of the grass lands sold in connection with its irrigated land by this Company, and also the opportunities of combining an irrigated farm with grazing stock on the open range."

"The construction of this canal would therefore result in bordering the railway line with cultivated lands from Langdon to Kinnivie."

"It is impossible to state adequately the amount of traffic which such agricultural settlement will create without seeming to exaggerate. The one hundred and fifty thousand acres of irrigated land in the Poudre Valley, Colorado, furnished over thirty thousand carloads of produce last year to the railway lines crossing it, and made this the best paying piece of railroad property, mileage considered, to be found in the State. While equal results cannot be anticipated under your canal system in the immediate future, there is every reason to believe they will be similar in character."

PRICES AND TERMS ON WHICH LANDS ARE SOLD.

The only lands at present offered for sale are situated in the Western Section of the irrigation block and consist of irrigable and non-irrigable areas.



MAIN CANAL IMMEDIATELY BELOW HEADGATE.

The non-irrigable areas are suitable for the growth of winter wheat which does well without irrigation, and the grazing of stock of all kinds.

The irrigable lands are suited to the growth of all the crops previously mentioned and when desired are sold in conjunction with non-irrigable areas so as to provide the ideal farm for mixed farming and dairying.

Non-irrigable lands are being sold at from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per acre. Irrigable lands are being sold at from \$18.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

Both classes of lands are sold for $\frac{1}{4}$ cash and the balance in five equal annual instalments with interest on the deferred payments at six per cent. per annum.

The price charged for irrigable lands includes a water right for the land purchased, but the land is charged with an annual rental of fifty cents per acre towards the cost of maintaining and operating the canals to deliver water to the land.

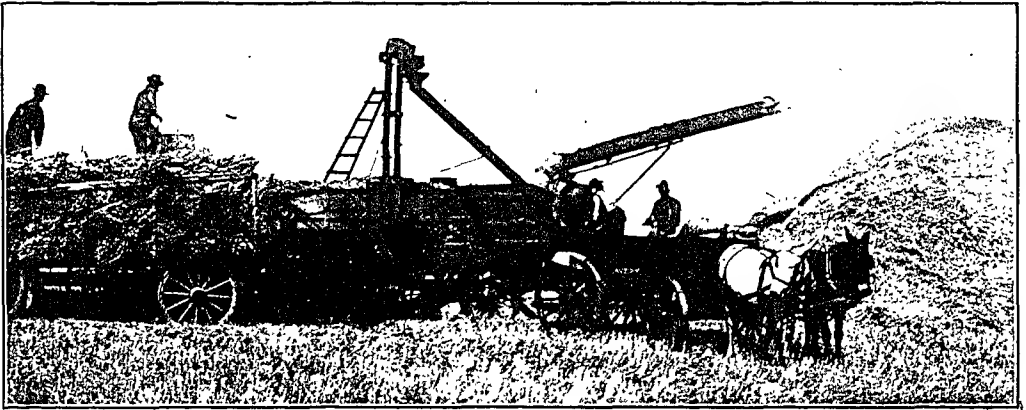
The purchaser of irrigated lands gets an absolute guarantee of water for his irrigation and a title both to land and water in advance of anything which has heretofore been given in irrigation districts on this continent.

Careful perusal of the statements given regarding the law relating to the use of water in Canada for irrigation and Dr. Mead's comments on this matter will indicate the manner in which irrigation farming in Canada differs from that to the South of the International boundary in the character of the title to water and certainty of the supply.

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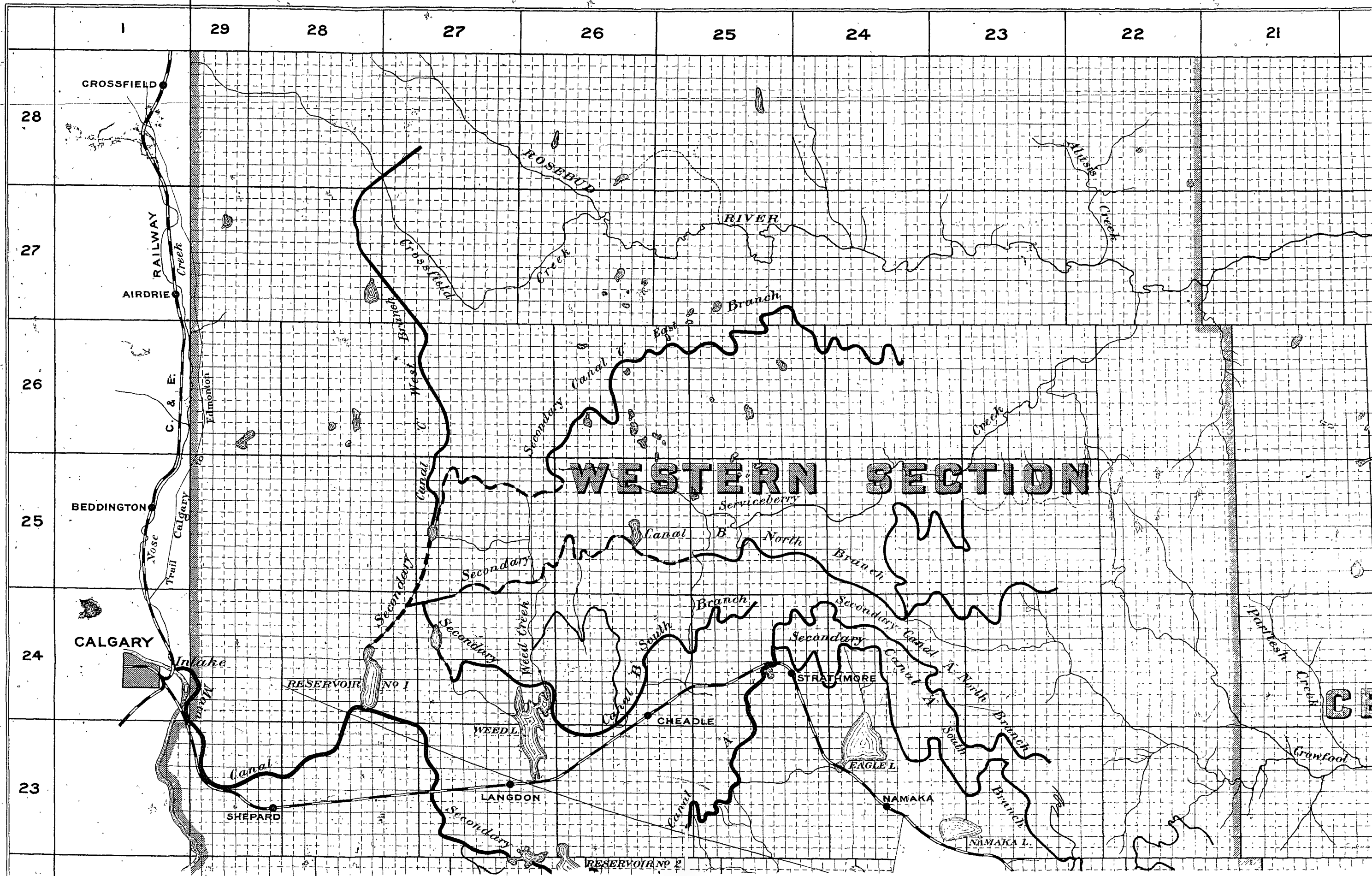


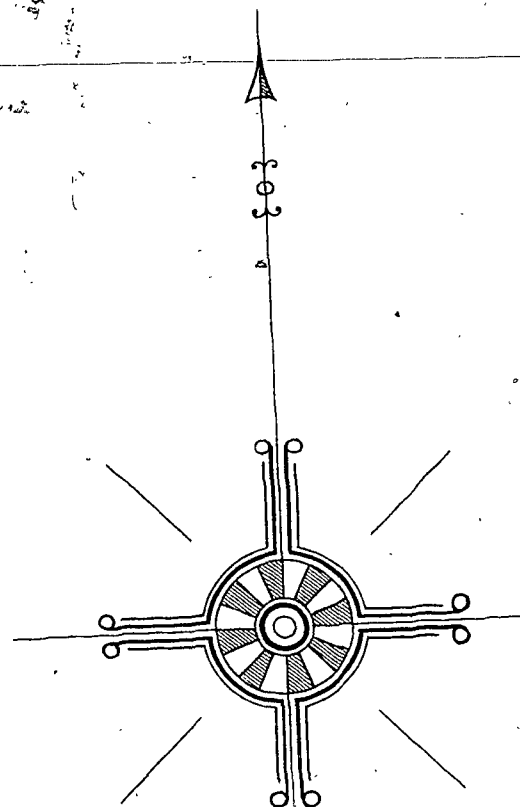
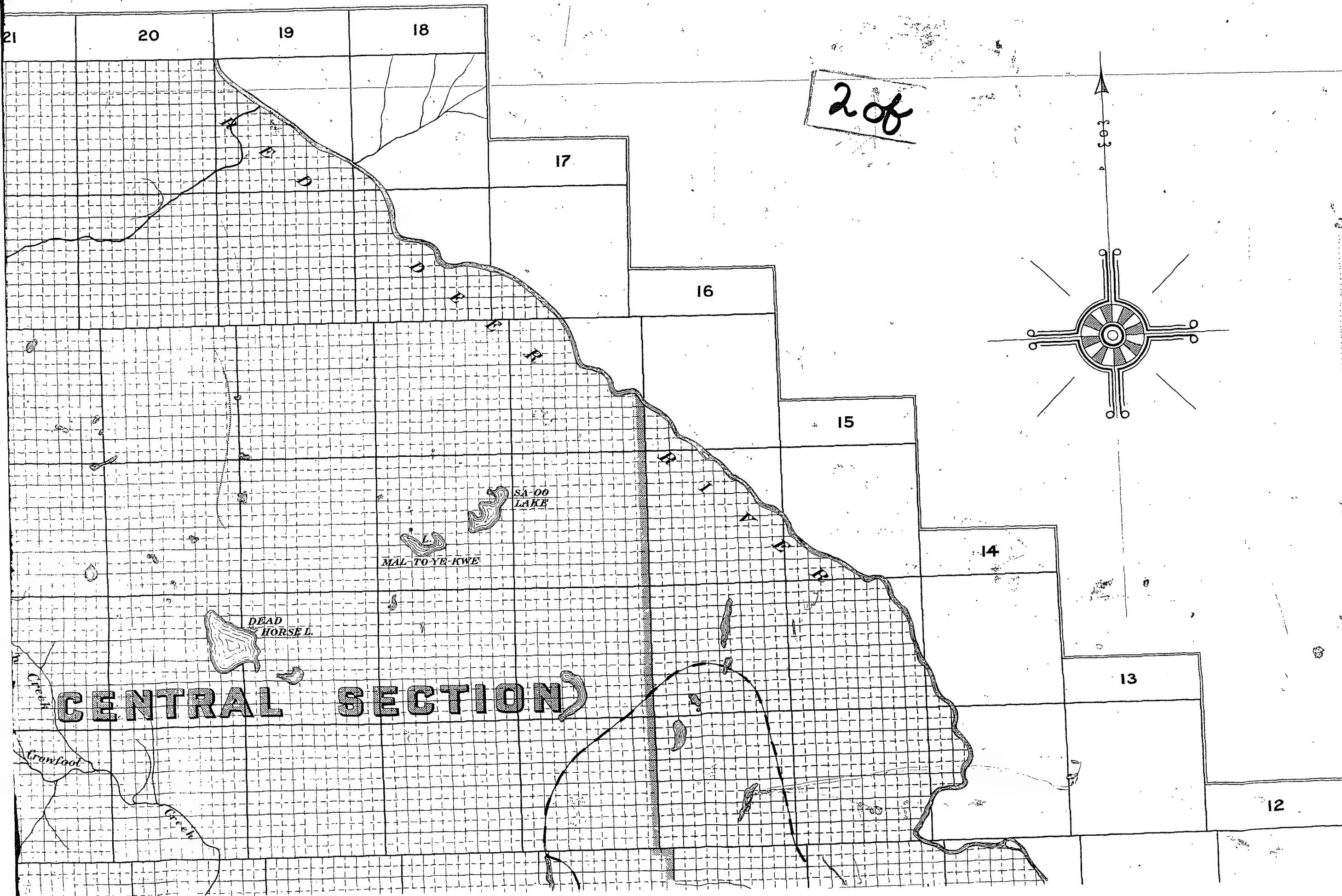
FOR full and detailed information regarding land in the irrigation project referred to in the preceding pages, apply to the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, Calgary, Alberta, and for any further facts regarding the project, apply to J. S. DENNIS, Superintendent of Irrigation, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

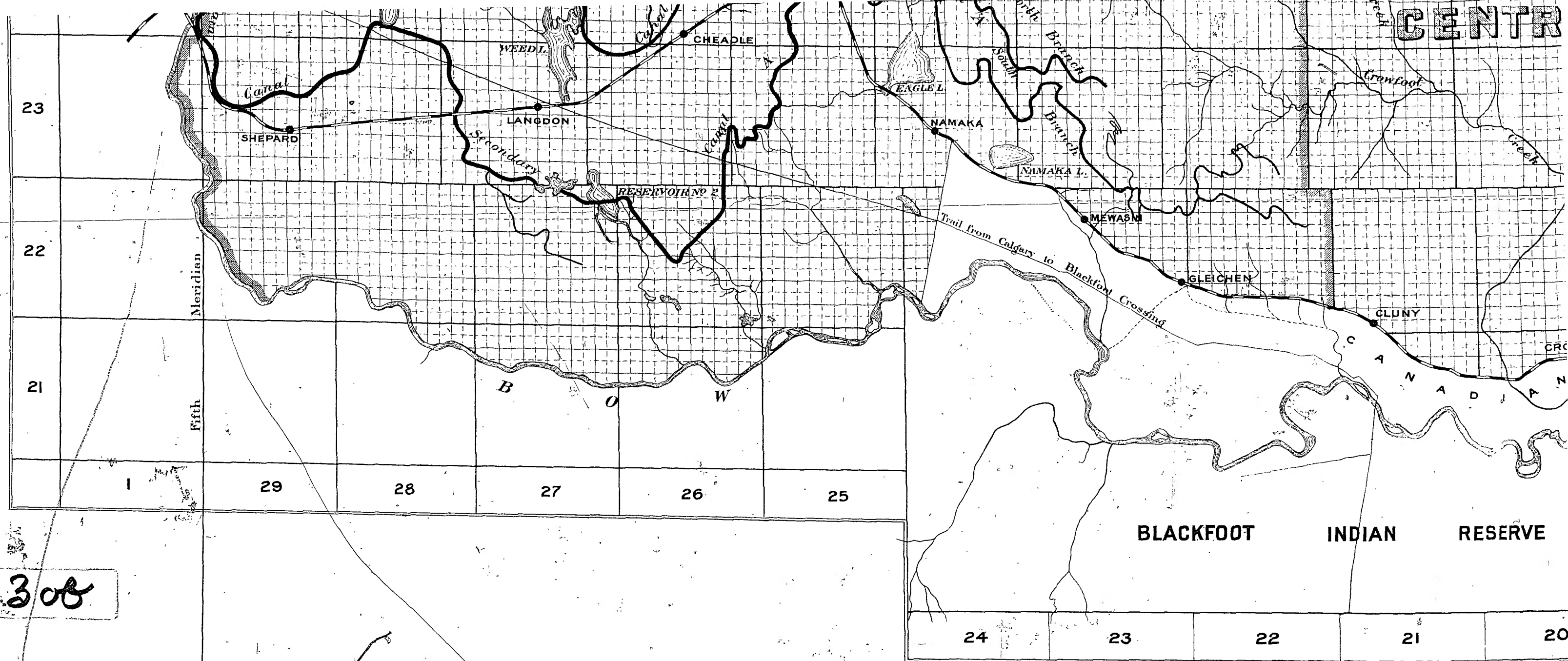


"THE FINISHED PRODUCT."

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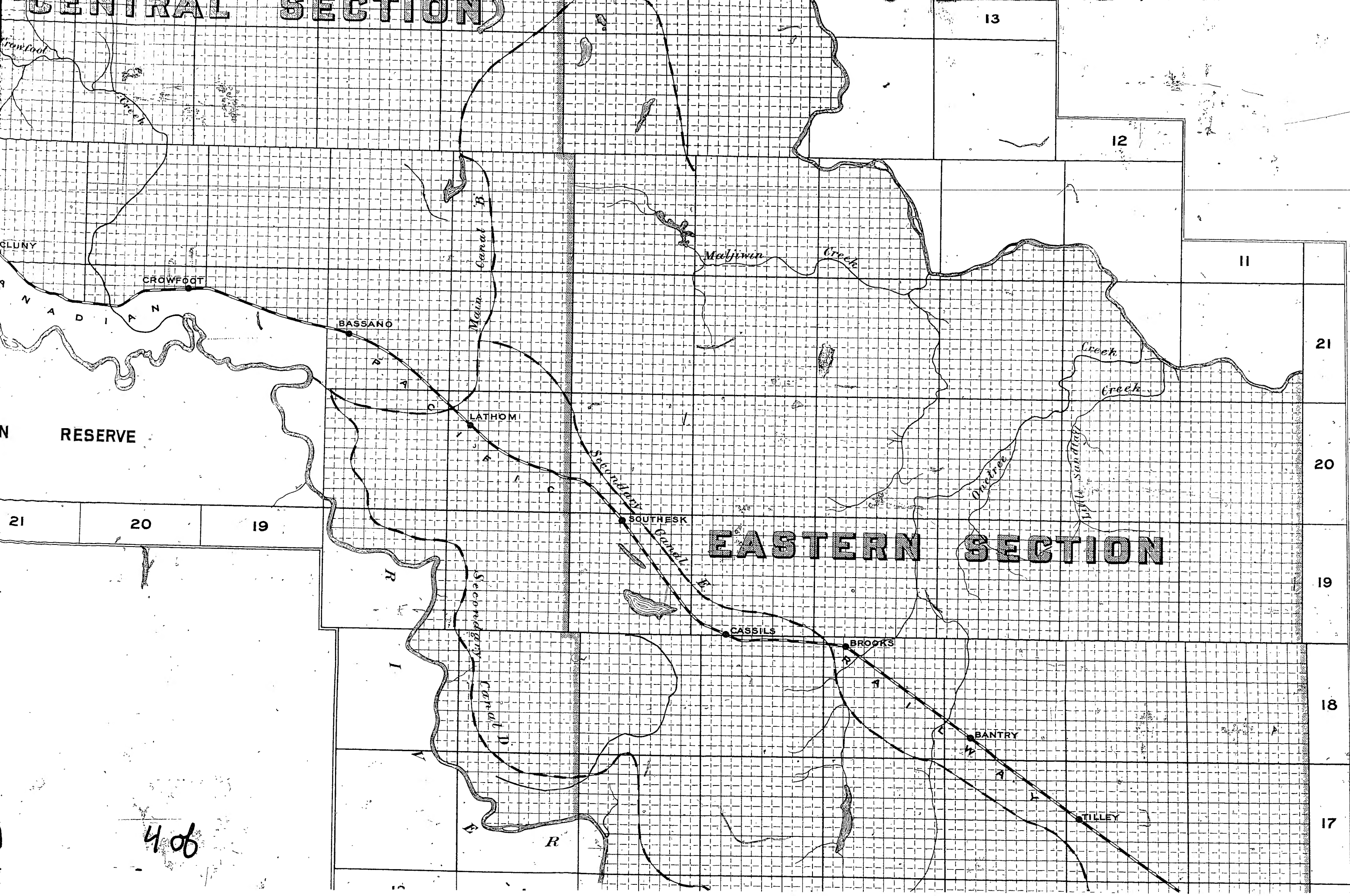






MAP
OF AREA INCLUDED IN
IRRIGATION BLOCK
OF THE

CENTRAL SECTION



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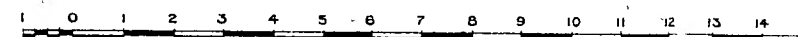
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MAP
OF AREA INCLUDED IN
IRRIGATION BLOCK
OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ALBERTA.

SCALE OF MILES.



1906.

COLONIST LITHO. VICTORIA.

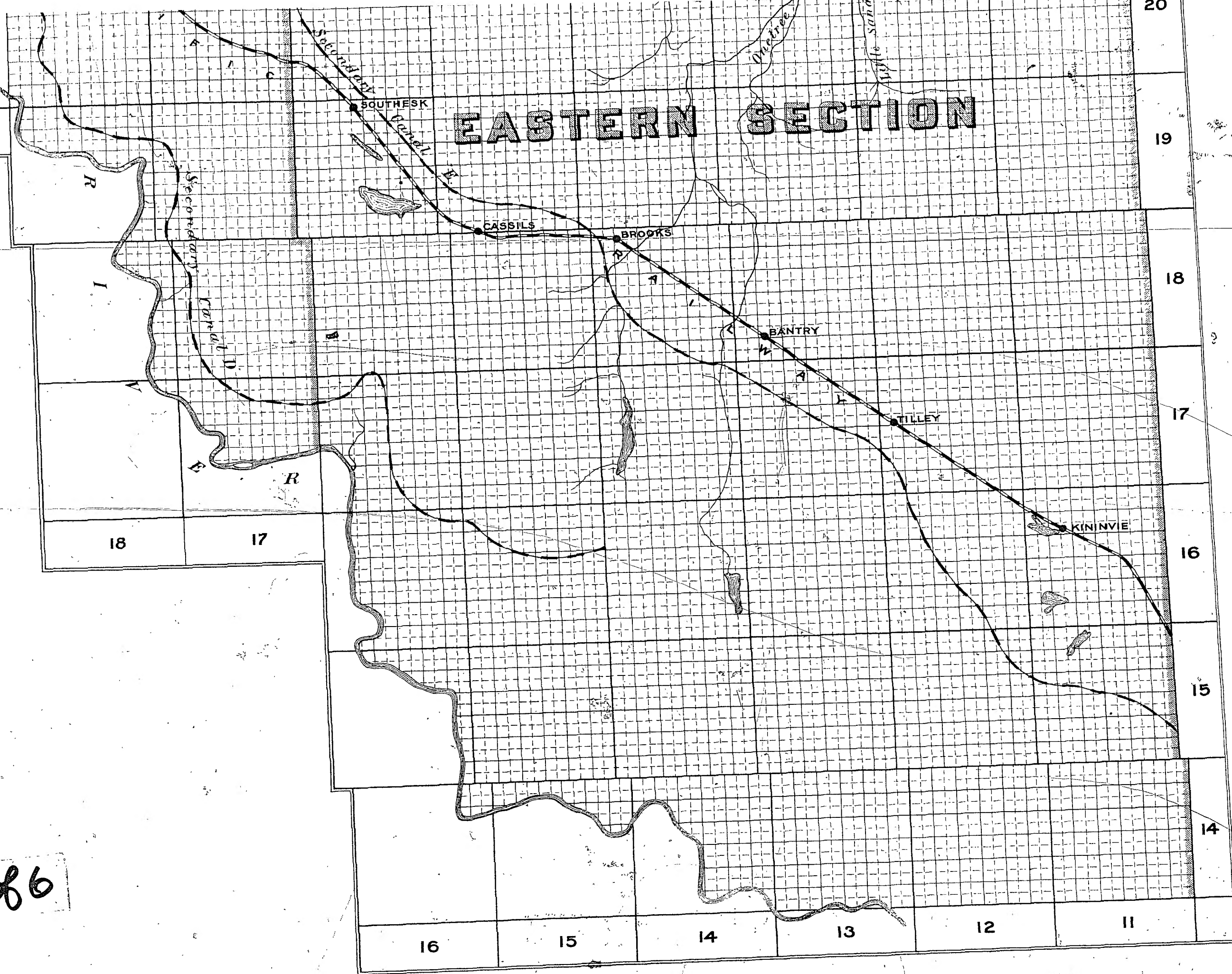
J.S.DENNIS

SUPERINTENDENT OF IRRIGATION
C.P. RY. COMPANY.

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RESERVE

EASTERN SECTION



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